

方瑞達音樂作品玫瑰之舞  
小步舞曲  
小夜曲  
星海圓舞曲（器樂、純音樂）（stell.2021v.1.2）

---

方瑞達的音樂作品實屬難得  
作品數十部，流傳於世的作品主要有舞曲、歌曲、流行音樂、電子音樂，其中方瑞達2009年創作的**舞曲小夜曲在世界範圍 流傳開來**，有的氣勢磅礴、速度飛快；語言細膩浪漫，溫婉優美，優美的旋律蕩氣迴腸，餘韻綿長。古典主義、浪漫主義和現實主義的結合。月亮女神圓舞曲圓舞曲玫瑰舞器樂器樂  
小步舞曲器樂，音樂  
小夜曲器樂  
星與海之舞器樂

作曲家在創作音樂時，自然需要表達一定的思想感情、喜怒哀樂，包括聲樂、歌舞、芭蕾舞等。但是，音樂的語言必須是自然、純淨、和諧的，尤其是音樂的自然與和諧。輕柔，旋律、抑揚頓挫、節奏優美。如果明亮準確，每一個音符都準確無誤，而不是一味地表現精神，反而會大大蓋過作品。達到輕柔自然擊打音符的美感是成功的第一要務。對於優美的器樂尤其如此。  
無論古典主義、浪漫主義還是現實主義，一個作曲家只有善於在廣闊的、大海般的、跳動的節奏組合中思考和把握，才能實現突破和創新，而不是簡單地學著去邯鄲或其他人去模仿，或者不為驢不為馬，陰陽怪異，切中要害。世界和民族都對，只有這樣，才能達到藝術美的巔峰。音樂作曲家需要一遍又一遍的學習、錘煉、提煉，而不是一天的功夫。和聲、相容、風格、節奏、曲風、音樂語言、民族語言與民族特色、異同與特色、剛柔相濟。音樂創作的關鍵在於錘煉提煉，做到不落俗套、獨樹一幟，包括外國音樂、民樂、古典、浪漫主義、現實主義、現代主義，吸取各種音樂養分，不斷提煉和深化。  
宇宙是無限的，星星點點。一望星辰大海，讓人無限惆悵。生命源於星辰，星辰造就人間。萬物源於星辰，生命的生滅源於星辰，又歸於星辰。....日月月華，歲月輪迴，年復一年，都在自然宇宙中延續著。.....

玫瑰在這個地球上  
田野如此美麗交響管弦器樂  
除夕舞蹈  
航天三月  
行星之旅歌曲  
親吻地球流行音樂  
春天浪漫舞蹈舞蹈音樂管弦樂隊  
綠林之舞  
大地與田野中的梅賽德斯-奔馳流行音樂  
練習曲鋼琴練習曲  
嘉年華之夜舞曲  
圓圈在銀河之歌中閃耀  
寶貝，親愛的，搖籃曲  
風輕輕吹過（田邊的小河）流行音樂  
青春太陽歌  
蝴蝶輕輕飛舞的音樂  
美麗的花朵盛開的音樂  
婚禮晚宴舞蹈舞蹈  
地球之吻流行音樂  
藍色海洋之歌  
跳海舞  
綠草地奧運歌曲  
迎新元辰神曲舞  
盛開的紫羅蘭之歌  
家鄉流行歌曲的小路  
公主華爾茲舞  
鳥兒自由飛翔（電子音樂舞曲）-為世界音樂節和世界電子音樂節製作  
歡樂田園（交響曲第一章）

方瑞達（FD Smith），（5/14/1949），作曲家、詩人和作家，早年曾在歐美、俄羅斯、日本、印度、巴基斯坦和澳大利亞學習和工作。愛好音樂和藝術從小他就是一名音樂家和管弦樂隊的指揮，之後他在德國和國外的音樂學院學習和培訓。這些音樂作品大多創作於1980年至2010年之間，方瑞達教授在百忙之中抽空創作和創作原創音樂作品。僅存的成就、其他音樂手稿等均已散失。原稿編號 樂譜

方銳達音樂  
玫瑰舞玫瑰舞器樂

小步舞曲器樂小步舞曲

小夜曲小夜曲器樂

星海圓舞曲 創作和表演的音樂作品形式多樣，形式多樣，多種多樣不同的風格，不同的呈現，古典主義、浪漫主義、現實主義、現代主義等，多才多藝，作曲兼演奏

售票員可以根據情況充分利用顯示器。

世界著名音樂家創作了許多古典音樂作品，如 B. 莫扎特小步舞曲、小夜曲、貝多芬小步舞曲、小夜曲、巴赫小步舞曲、舒伯特小夜曲、海頓小步舞曲等，其中大型音樂作品歌舞、戲劇等為世人所稱道。這一切，都是世界音樂寶庫中的瑰寶：後人銘記偉大音樂作曲家留給人們的聲音，震撼心靈，對作曲家的登峰造極和深厚的音樂智慧給予極大的鼓舞和啟發。

星海之舞

宇宙是無限的，星星點點。一望星辰大海，讓人無限惆悵。生命源於星辰，星辰造就人間。萬物源於星辰，生命的生滅源於星辰，又歸於星辰。.... 日月月華，歲月輪迴，年復一年，都在自然宇宙中延續著。.....

已知最古老的歌曲“早在 3400 年前就用楔形文字用烏加里特語寫成，由安妮·德拉夫科恩·基爾默 (Anne Draffkorn Kilmer) 破譯，它由三分之二和聲組成，就像古老的平行三度一樣，也使用音階的自然五度 最古老的完整音樂劇世界的作品（包括音樂符號）是 Sekilos 的墓誌銘。

古希臘人使用的雙管樂器和古風笛，對瓶和牆上古代肖像的評論，描述當時音樂技巧的古代書面作品（如亞里士多德，問題，第 XIX.12 冊）也顯示在古代複調中被使用過。一根雙管可能用作延音或根音，而另一根則演奏旋律段落。在印度河流域文明考古遺址發現了一支七孔笛子和多種弦樂器。

傳統的印度音樂 (marga) 在傳統的印度教經文 Veda 中有所描述。 Sama-Veda 是四大吠陀之一，對音樂有非凡的描述。

Ravana Hatta 是流行於印度西部的一種提琴，據信起源於 Ravana 國王時代的赫拉文明。這種弦樂器曾被認為是世界上最古老的弦樂器。

伊朗（波斯音樂）的音樂發展史始於史前時代。音樂的發明歸功於傳奇的賈姆希德國王。伊朗音樂可以追溯到埃蘭帝國（公元前 2500-644 年）。來自該國不同歷史時期的零散文獻表明，古代波斯人擁有成熟的音樂文化。最重要的是，薩珊王朝時期（公元 226-651 年）為波斯人的音樂生活留下了無數見證。一些重要音樂家的名字如 Barbod、Nakissa 和 Ramtin 以及他們的一些作品留存了下來。

早期音樂時代可能包括當代音樂，例如非傳統音樂或民間音樂。

包含亞洲、波斯、印度、猶太、希臘、羅馬、美索不達米亞、埃及和穆斯林音樂。

希臘有記載的音樂史可以追溯到希臘化時代，是古希臘戲劇的重要組成部分。在古希臘，混合性別的合唱表演被用於娛樂、慶典和宗教場合。當代樂器包括雙雙 avros 和撥奏七弦琴，最著名的是 cisera。音樂是古希臘教育的重要組成部分，男孩從六歲開始學習音樂。（引自維基百科）

歐內斯·羅森的《古典風格海頓、莫扎特、貝多芬》一書在過去 50 年的影響力和引用率方面被認為是西方古典音樂“無與倫比”的專著——沒有（至少在英語世界）。該書於1971年出版，次年獲國家圖書獎]，迄今為止還沒有其他音樂書籍獲此殊榮，其在音樂書籍中的“巔峰”地位似乎無可動搖。《古典風格》分為八個部分（中文版分為“八卷”）。前兩卷概述了18世紀的音樂語言和古典風格，並為更詳細的分析和批評提供了背景。後面的作品和前提 中間五卷對代表進行了簡明的評論和分析最活躍的流派和古典風格的作品——

海頓的弦樂四重奏、交響曲、鋼琴三重奏、莫扎特的協奏曲、弦樂五重奏、喜歌劇、貝多芬最具代表性的鋼琴作品及其最重要的風格和語言特徵以及其他古典音樂流派，如嚴肅的歌劇和教堂音樂。最後的“結語”指出了舒曼作品中古典風格原則的瓦解以及舒伯特作品的短暫回歸。

中國最早的樂論專著是《樂記》，全書共23回，現存前11回，即《人生》、《樂論》、《樂里》、《洗弦》、《樂言》、《偏》”。》、《樂相篇》、《樂情篇》、《樂華篇》、《魏文侯篇》、《實木家篇》、《十一篇》，其餘12部已失。詳述音樂的本質和屬性，音樂與政治、生活的關係，音樂的審美、教育和社會功能，音樂創作的過程等。

中國第一部秦史專著是1084年的《秦史》。作者朱長文（1038-1098），字伯元，字樂普，江蘇蘇州人。《秦史》共六卷，第一卷至第五卷為製琴人傳記，以人物記事，收錄了秦朝至宋代以前156名琴人的事蹟。第六卷為《瀛錄》

、《詩仙》、《光明》、《擬像》、《論音》、《神鵬》、《松歌》、《廣志》、《絕世美人》、《志顏，敘事史》。

祿祿正義是中國最早記錄人員和規模訴求的書籍。全書分為上、下、續、後四卷，前三卷完成於1713年。第一、二卷共四卷，論述了節奏、管弦樂調律和樂器構造的要點；1708年）和意大利人德利格（約1670-1745年）來到中國，引進五線譜和音階唱名法。隨後的 120 卷書於 1746 年完成，描述了各種儀式音樂以及錄製的舞蹈樂譜和樂譜。

祿祿正義是中國最早記錄人員和規模訴求的書籍。全書分為上、下、續、後四卷，前三卷完成於1713年。第一、二卷共四卷，論述了節奏、管弦樂調律和樂器構造的要點；1708年）和意大利人德利格（約1670-1745年）來到中國，引進五線譜和音階唱名法。隨後的 120 卷書於 1746 年完成，描述了各種儀式音樂以及錄

製的舞蹈樂譜和樂譜。書中保存了許多明清時期珍貴的音樂資料。

## 歐洲音樂

原始音樂出現在地球歷史的某個晚期。在歐洲大部分地區（公元前 1500 年），史前音樂之後出現了早期音樂，後來的音樂出現在受歐洲影響的地區。因此，史前音樂包括原始部落的傳統美洲原住民和澳大利亞原住民音樂——尤其是那些仍然存在的部落——被稱為民間音樂、原住民音樂或傳統音樂。

中世紀的範圍從 5 世紀羅馬帝國的沒落到 15 世紀美洲的發現。這一時期與音樂最相關的方面之一是天主教會的巨大影響，它引起了歐洲社會許多方面的關注。

中世紀音樂的特點是單調，這意味著歌曲和音樂都遵循旋律。這個時期一直持續到 12 世紀。後來，複調會發展，和諧、節奏擴展和音調複雜性會發展。

從 12 世紀開始，還開設了各種專門教授音樂的學校，例如法國的聖馬歇爾德利摩日學校、巴黎圣母院和英語學校。由於教會是少數可以培訓僧侶進行音樂創作的機構之一，因此許多包含當時音樂數據的文件在本質上都是宗教性的。

埃及文明與音樂有多種聯繫。在新石器時代的埃及，音樂被用於儀式和魔法。後來在古王國時期人們使用長笛、豎琴和長笛。

希臘人將音樂與宗教和神話聯繫在一起。在希臘文明中，音樂是慶典、宗教儀式、婚禮、遊戲、葬禮和被稱為“座談會”的宴會的一部分。音樂也被認為可以預防身心疾病。

在 6 世紀和 5 世紀初音樂學校成立，人們在其中學習彈奏豎琴和北極光。希臘人特別注意弦樂器，因為它們可以同時發聲和演奏。

這

與世界其他地區一樣，歐洲民間音樂是音樂家創造力的源泉。歐洲藝術音樂（專業音樂家的音樂）近年來有了很大的發展，幾代音樂大師創造了多種不同的流派，規則嚴密，內容豐富，思想深刻，表現力強，引人入勝。特別是浪漫主義關注音樂和民族派音樂，大量吸收和使用了歐洲民間音樂的素材。一些民間舞曲也被大師們用來創作無數名曲。一些專業作曲家的流行音樂往往由民謠歌手和民謠樂隊演奏。

歐洲民間音樂的特點：音階多樣，以七音階為主；除了東歐的複雜節拍外，其他地區大多采用均分節拍；大多數歌曲都有詩歌結構。

一些相似的歌曲旋律在歐洲不同地區和國家很常見，這是中世紀遊蕩於歐洲的游吟詩人對統一歐洲文化的貢獻。歌曲體裁主要有敘事歌曲、情歌、節日歌曲（包括宗教節日和世俗慶典）等。

種類繁多的樂器和器樂也是歐洲民間音樂的重要組成部分；比較突出的有蘇格蘭的風笛、意大利的曼陀林和羅馬尼亞的排簫。基督教在中世紀（即 475 年西羅馬帝國滅亡、歐洲封建社會建立、文藝復興前的“黑暗”時代）主導了歐洲的思想領域和一切藝術。唯一合法和正統的音樂形式是一種起源於四、五世紀的聖歌，包括占主導地位的格里高利聖歌和更古老的安布羅聖歌（後者至今仍在米蘭的教堂中使用）。這類純宗教用途的音樂僅限於教堂唱詩班沒有音樂伴奏的 Sub 等四種調式及其變體調式。起初，歐洲沒有合適的記譜方法，音樂文學的接受和傳播只能靠口耳相傳。後來發展了最早的記譜法“數記法”，但只能用簡單的線條來表示音的長短。總的來說，歐洲音樂和其他藝術一樣，在中世紀受到壓制，但在虔誠的宗教信仰的鼓勵下，音樂家（當時都是牧師）創作了許多優秀的歌曲傑作。難怪幾年前有一首聖歌（由西班牙修道院的僧侶演唱）連續數月位居公告牌排行榜榜首。單聲道演唱後來在旋律線下方四度加入了平行的旋律線，形成了最早的和聲。1450-1600——文藝復興 14、15 世紀，羅馬教廷在與世俗君主的政治鬥爭中多次敗北，其威望和權力開始衰落，城市經濟的發展催生了大量市民。他們迫切呼籲一種為自己服務的藝術形式，反抗教會的束縛，提倡以人為本而非以上帝為本的人文主義。於是，在文學、建築、美術和音樂方面掀起了轟轟烈烈的文藝復興運動。

音樂史上的文藝復興始於 1450 年左右，當時一群才華橫溢的音樂家聚集在勃艮第（相當於今天的法國彌撒讚美詩，一種流行的音樂形式，由信徒在禮拜期間自己演唱。同時，在反對宗教改革的鬥爭中，教廷試圖加強歌唱在宗教音樂中的主導地位。帕萊斯特里納 (Palestrina) 開創了複雜結構的複調歌唱，將這一流派推向了發展的頂峰。1600-1750——巴洛克時期巴洛克時期是歐洲音樂大發展的時期：在 150 年的時間裡，歌劇、協奏曲、奏鳴曲等題材相繼創作和發展。1750-1827——經典 1750 年巴赫去世後，歐洲複調音樂（即幾條平行發展的旋律線交織成複雜織物的作曲技巧）不再追求，音樂風格轉向簡單實用的音調（即作曲技巧旋律+和弦）。這一時期，維也納古典主義的三位大師大顯身手：海頓（交響樂之父）、莫扎特（音樂神童）和貝多芬（音樂聖人）。在歐洲啟蒙運動和大革命的洗禮中，近一千年來歐洲音樂的主題從對上帝的虔誠轉向對理性的推崇，使古典時期的作品富有哲理內涵。1827 年至 19 世紀末——浪漫主義 貝多芬於 1827 年去世，結束了嚴格的古典主義時代。當時，歐洲文化受到浪漫主義思潮的洗禮。這一時期的作曲家以作曲為載體抒發感情，其作品反映了他們內心豐富複雜的感情。這一時期湧現出一大批藝術家，如帕格尼尼、李斯特等，他們中的大多數都以其光彩奪目的技法給人們帶來了強烈的審美衝擊。19 世紀中後期，隨著歐洲民族主義的興起，一些民族國家開始有音樂家使用自己的民族音樂語言進行創作，如芬蘭的西貝柳斯、挪威的格里格以及俄羅斯堪稱“音樂之都”的強大團體。國立音樂學院。從 19 世紀末到 20 世紀初——印象派的趨勢 音樂上的印象派可能與繪畫上的印象派有一些共同點——兩者都非常注重色彩（儘管音樂的色彩不同於色彩的色彩）和對音樂的印象藝術家心目中的外景，德彪西和拉威爾就是這樣一派的代表。20 世紀——多元化的發展趨勢 20 世紀，西方音樂的發展方向呈多

元化。本世紀初勳伯格的十二音體系和斯特拉文斯基的新古典主義影響較大。勳伯格的十二音作曲風格完全摒棄了在歐洲音樂中占主導地位近400年、與十二音並列的調性體系，並沿用了他的學生伯格。斯特拉文斯基的新古典主義提倡複調和對位，在調性方面採用多調性，這不像勳伯格的無調性那麼遙遠。本世紀，尤其是戰後，西方音樂流派繁多，如無聲音樂、噪音音樂、不同的音樂等，電子合成器等新技術手段為非傳統音樂家提供了新的武器。西方音樂的發展趨勢越來越多元化。475至1450 - 中世紀；II、1450年至1600年——文藝復興；III、1600 to 1750 - 巴洛克；IV、1750至1827 - 經典；五、1827年至19世紀末——浪漫主義時期；VI、19世紀末-20世紀初-印象派氾濫，VII、20世紀-多元化發展趨勢。古希臘音樂 古羅馬音樂 文藝復興 1. 法國和意大利的“新藝術運動” 2. 荷蘭音樂學院 3. 宗教改革和新教聖歌 4. 法國民謠 5. 意大利田園詩 6. 帕萊斯特里納和羅馬學院 7. 威尼斯學院 8. Orlando de Lasso 器樂 十七世紀以前 文藝復興時期的樂理 意大利歌劇 法國歌劇、波塞爾和英國歌劇 德國歌劇康塔塔和清唱劇 器樂 管風琴音樂 古鋼琴音樂 器樂合奏 小提琴音樂 1. 亨德爾 2. 巴赫 十八世紀下半葉世紀 1. 意大利喜歌劇 2. 法國喜歌劇 3. 德國喜歌劇 格魯克的歌劇改革 18世紀交響樂和奏鳴曲的發展 海頓莫扎特貝多芬浪漫主義舒伯特德奧歌劇門德爾松和舒曼意大利歌劇法國北部和比利時)的宮廷，並展示了被稱為“法蘭德斯音樂學院”的歌唱和音樂流派。音樂”。當時音樂家主要使用琴等一些日趨完善的弦樂器，音樂內容開始融入世俗生活，樂譜上已經採用了點線結合的形式，被認為是今天五線譜的起源。四行和五行記譜法，教會調式的逐漸解體和大小調系統的逐漸形成。宗教音樂也繼續發展。一個重要的事件是馬丁路德的宗教改革，它鼓吹任何人都可以通過虔敬的信仰與上帝溝通。路德創造了波蘭音樂李斯特與匈牙利音樂 西方音樂發展史及其代表人物 西方音樂發展史分為以下八個階段：古希臘羅馬音樂、中世紀音樂、文藝復興音樂、現代音樂巴洛克音樂、古典音樂、浪漫主義時期的音樂、現代音樂和新世紀的音樂。巴洛克時期 1. 巴赫，德國人，被譽為“現代西方音樂之父”。主要作品有《平均律鋼琴曲集》（音樂聖經與貝多芬三十二首鋼琴奏鳴曲）、勃蘭登堡協奏曲、馬太受難曲、B小調彌撒曲等。2. 維瓦爾第，意大利神父，主要作品有《四季節》等。3. 亨德爾，英德作曲家。代表作品有《阿爾米拉》、《哈利路亞》等。一、古典主義時期 1. 海頓，奧地利作曲家，被譽為“交響樂之父”，一生創作了104首交響曲和52首鋼琴奏鳴曲。作品有《驚喜交響曲》、《告別交響曲》等。2. 莫扎特，奧地利古典主義時期作曲家，維也納古典音樂的代表人物之一，被譽為“天才音樂家”和“音樂奇才”，主要作品有《安魂曲》、《牧羊王》、《費加羅的婚禮》、《唐璜》、《魔笛》。等待。3. 貝多芬，德國人，被譽為“音樂聖人”，主要作品有《第三（英雄）交響曲》、《第五（命運）交響曲》、《第六（田園）交響曲》、《第九（合唱）交響曲》）《交響曲》（《歡樂頌》來自第四樂章），鋼琴奏鳴曲《悲愴》、《月光》、《暴風雨》、《激情》、《黎明》等32首，鋼琴小品《致愛麗絲》，他的只是一部歌劇《費德里奧》。他吸收了古典音樂的精華，為浪漫主義音樂開闢了道路。浪漫時期 1. 韋伯，德國作曲家，代表作有歌劇《自由射手》（又名《魔法子彈射手》）、鋼琴曲《舞之邀》等。2. 舒伯特，奧地利作曲家，有“歌王”之稱。主要作品有《魔鬼》、《野玫瑰》等歌曲140多首，還有《鱒魚》五重奏，聲樂套曲《美麗的磨坊姑娘》、《冬之旅》，鋼琴曲《軍隊進行曲》。3. 舒曼，德國作曲家，主要作品有鋼琴曲《Schmetterling》、《童年場景》、《狂歡節》等，另一部歌曲集《Dichterliebe》。4. 肖邦，波蘭鋼琴家、作曲家，被譽為“鋼琴詩人”，其作品有《軍隊波羅乃茲》、《英雄波羅乃茲》、《革命練習曲》等。5. 李斯特，匈牙利作曲家、鋼琴家，被譽為“鋼琴之王”，開創了“交響詩”的音樂流派。其中有《塔索》、《馬特帕》、《普羅米修斯》等13首交響詩。鋼琴作品《匈牙利狂想曲》。6. 柴可夫斯基，俄羅斯，六部交響曲，四部協奏曲，芭蕾舞劇《天鵝湖》、《胡桃夾子》、《睡美人》。7. 德國最後一位浪漫主義音樂大師理查·施特勞斯，其代表作有《唐璜》、《堂吉訶德》、《死亡與淨化》、《英雄的一生》和《家庭交響曲》等九首交響詩和其他管弦樂。印象派時期（完成了音樂史上從浪漫主義晚期到20世紀現代音樂的過渡。）1. 德彪西，法國作曲家，印象派音樂的創始人。主要作品有管弦樂《牧神午後序曲》、《夜曲》、《大海》、《影像集》等。2. 拉威爾，法國作曲家，印象派音樂的代表人物。主要作品有《西班牙狂想曲》等。19世紀法意歌劇 1. 意大利“歌劇之王”威爾第，作品有歌劇《弄臣》、《奧賽羅》、《游吟詩人》、《茶花女》、《阿依達》等 2. 比才 (Bizet)，法國作曲家，作品包括歌劇《卡門》和管弦組曲《阿來城姑娘》。1. 小約翰·施特勞斯，奧地利人，被譽為“華爾茲之王”，主要作品有《藍色多瑙河》、《維也納森林的故事》、《唐納與閃電-波爾卡》、《Frühlingsklang》等圓舞曲。2. 小約翰的父親老約翰施特勞斯被譽為“華爾茲之父”。主要作品有《拉德茨基進行曲》。人類社會究竟從什麼時候開始有了音樂，無從考證。但在人類發展出語言之前，他們已經知道如何使用聲音的力量來表達他們的思想和感受。隨著人類勞動的發展，統一工作節奏的口號逐漸出現，名聲大振。相互傳遞信息的電子。這就是音樂最原始的原型：當人們慶祝豐收，分享勞動成果時，樹木笑著敲響石器和木器，以表達喜悅和喜悅。在世界音樂史上，各個國家和民族都有偉大的文化。德國和奧地利、意大利、法國、英國等國家的音樂、歌曲、舞蹈、歌劇、民間音樂和民間舞蹈非常豐富和活躍，許多世界最著名的音樂家都出自這裡。巴赫、海頓、莫扎特、貝多芬、舒伯特、舒曼、施特勞斯等音樂大師和世界傑出的音樂作曲家都在這裡演出。文化底蘊、生理基因、文化語言、深厚底蘊的民間樂舞、宗教音樂、民間歌舞、思想文化、獨特的地理環境、社會風氣等都非常重要。方瑞達在德奧地區學習和工作期間，感受到了博大精深的藝術氛圍和音樂文化氛圍：偉大的音樂家、作曲家與眾多偉大的哲學家、思想家、科學家和作家互動交流，令人印象深刻。音樂作曲家當然需要天才的靈感，但如果沒有這些重要的條件和氛圍，那是很難做到的。時代在進步，歷史在進步，音樂也在與時俱進。百年、千年，心靈的表達和歌聲，必然呈現出新的精彩。在音樂創作中，傳統理論與現實主義非常重要，相輔相成。文化的、藝術的、審美的、當代的、國家的和全球的是重點。幾千年、幾萬年，音樂將發生巨變 音樂世界，經過幾十萬年、幾百萬年，人類社會的發展將發生翻天覆地的變化，歌唱靈魂的聲音而舞蹈也將出現在現代人無法想像的世界中。比如歌舞、誦經、舞曲、手足舞，人的生物本性不會完全改變或消失，但會有很大的

變化和突變，這是毫無疑問的。音樂是一種藝術美，音色優美，傳播著人們的心聲。鳥鳴蟬鳴、猴吼虎嘯都是生物的生理本能，因而具有一定的相似性和特點。鳥類和動物的語言沒有共同點是很難交流的。當然，各自都有一定的特點和特點。生物世界必然有一定的差距，這就構成了一個複雜多彩的生物世界。文化藝術，共同點和獨特性攜手並進，相映生輝，組成豐富多彩的人生。因此，偉大的藝術家往往既有相似之處，也有獨特之處，創作出人類理性靈魂的神曲，表達人類靈魂的心聲。

代表人物有音樂大師海頓、巴赫、莫扎特、貝多芬、肖邦和柴可夫斯基。莫扎特的小步舞曲、小夜曲、貝多芬的小步舞曲、小夜曲、巴赫的小步舞曲、舒伯特的小夜曲、海頓的小夜曲、舒伯特的小夜曲、舒曼的小夜曲等，他們的作品深深植根於自己的民族文化中。但又遠遠超越了純粹的民族文化，吸收和淨化了全人類藝術靈魂的精華，為人類所接受，成為人類音樂藝術的寶庫。不論東西方，藝術的美感和自然性都很重要，是人類的共同追求。作曲家所歌頌的，不僅僅是自己民族文化的燦爛，更重要的是人類靈魂所共有的自然精神和藝術美的高度昇華，帶給人們美感和心靈震撼，引起萬千人的共鳴。人。音樂大師的巨大藝術價值就在於此。方瑞達的音樂作品大多表現自然，崇尚自然之美，而不是做作，呻吟或低語，輕柔潤物，或威嚴、狂熱、激動，一氣呵成。體現自然、純真、和平、溫馨、浪漫、激情、古典、浪漫、現實。它既有古典主義的風格，又吸收浪漫主義的創新和現實主義的創新。藝術之美與藝術之共性相結合，展現自然美與藝術美。他對古典音樂十分痴迷，反復研究，嚴格規範，同時廣泛流傳浪漫，這才是音樂創作的真諦。他年輕時學過鋼琴、小提琴、大提琴，鋼琴練習曲、小提琴和弦、指揮，這些對他以後的工作很重要，雖然工作很忙，但空閒時間他還是會練琴，除了自娛自樂，培養你的氣質，更重要的是，創造和作曲。如果一個作曲家連鋼琴或小提琴都不會彈，他怎麼能創作出優美動聽的音樂呢？因此，他認為，藝術和音樂之美，只有真正深入挖掘，才能真正領略到，而不僅僅是品嚐。在世界音樂史上，各個國家和民族都有偉大的文化。德國和奧地利、意大利、法國、英國等國家的音樂、歌曲、舞蹈、歌劇、民間音樂和民間舞蹈非常豐富和活躍，許多世界最著名的音樂家都出自這裡。巴赫、海頓、莫扎特、貝多芬、舒伯特、舒曼、施特勞斯等音樂大師和世界傑出的音樂作曲家都在這裡演出。文化底蘊、生理基因、文化語言、深厚底蘊的民間樂舞、宗教音樂、民間歌舞、思想文化、獨特的地理環境、社會風氣等都非常重要。方瑞達在德奧地區學習和工作期間，感受到了博大精深的藝術氛圍和音樂文化氛圍：偉大的音樂家、作曲家與眾多偉大的哲學家、思想家、科學家和作家互動交流，令人印象深刻。音樂作曲家當然需要天才的靈感，但如果沒有這些重要的條件和氛圍，那是很難做到的。

---

——主要參考資料、網站、書籍、電子書等。

維基百科

世界音樂通史

百科全書等

Fangruida Music Works (kol.J) 視頻：Col.J：免費下載...  
[https://archive.org/vid201911231520541\\_2](https://archive.org/vid201911231520541_2)

來自 ds volt 的 Stream song music (Fangruida) | 在線免費收聽...  
<https://soundcloud.com/ds-volt/歌曲音樂方銳達>

方瑞達音樂作品| 音樂詞，浪漫舞蹈..... - Pinterest  
<https://www.pinterest.com>

方瑞達音樂作品、原創作品、曲譜及歌詞...  
<https://www.scribd.com/文檔>

搖籃曲方瑞達音樂劇《親愛的寶貝》親愛的寶貝...  
<https://beautifulflowerbloom.home.blog>

方瑞達樂器（嚴肅）  
<https://archive.org> › zuoqupic

\*\*\*\*\*

Fang Ruida's music works Rose Dance  
Minuet  
serenade  
Star Sea Waltz (Instrumental Music, Pure Music) (Stell. 2021v.1.2)

-----  
Fang Ruida's music creation is rare, about

Dozens of works, the works handed down in the world mainly include dance music, songs, pop music, electronic music, including the dance serenade created by Fang Ruida around the world in 2009, some of which are majestic and swift; The language is tender and romantic, smooth and gorgeous, the beautiful melody shakes the soul, and the lingering sound is enduring. A combination of classicism, romanticism, and realism. Moon goddess waltz waltz, rose dance instrumental music, instrumental music

Minuet Instrumental, Musical

serenade instrumental music

Dance of the Stars and the Sea Instrumental music

Composers in music creation naturally have to express certain thoughts and feelings, joys, sorrows and joys, including vocal music, singing and dancing, ballet, etc. However, the language of music needs to be natural, pure and harmonious, especially the music is natural and smooth, with beautiful melodies, cadences, and rhythms. If it is bright and accurate, each note is accurate, instead of expressing the mind blindly, it will make the work greatly eclipsed. Obtaining the aesthetic feeling in the smooth and natural beating of notes is the first priority of success. This is especially true for beautiful instrumental music.

Regardless of classicism, romanticism, or realism, a composer can only make breakthroughs and innovate if he is good at thinking and grasping in the vast sea-like note beating rhythm combination, instead of simply learning to walk in Handan, or imitating others, or being neither a donkey nor a horse

, yin and yang strange, miss the point. The world and nationality are just right, and only this can reach the peak of artistic beauty. Music composers need to learn repeatedly, temper and refine repeatedly, rather than a day's work. Harmony, compatibility, style, rhythm, style, musical language, national language and national characteristics, commonality and characteristics, combining rigidity and softness. The key to music composition needs to be tempered and refined in order to be unconventional and unique, including foreign music, folk music, classicism, romanticism, realism, modernism, absorbing various musical nutrients, and constantly refining and deepening .

The universe is boundless and dotted with stars. Looking at the stars and the sea, human beings feel infinitely melancholy. Life comes from the stars, and the stars make the world human beings. Everything comes from the stars, the birth and destruction of life, come from the stars, and go back to the stars. . . . The sun, the moon, the moon, and the years, every year, go round and round, continuing everything in the natural universe. . . . .

Rose on the planet

The field is so beautiful Symphony Orchestral Instrumental

New Year's Eve Dance

Aerospace march

Planet voyage song

Kiss of the earth Pop

Spring romantic dance dance music orchestra

Green forest dance

Mercedes-Benz in the earth and fields pop music

Practice song Piano Etude

carnival night dance music

The circle is twinkling in the galaxy song

baby, darling baby lullaby

The wind blows softly (the small river beside the field) pop music

youthful sun song

Butterflies Fly Gently Music

beautiful flowers blooming music

wedding dinner dance dance

Earth Kiss Pop

blue ocean song

dance by the lake dance

Green Grass Olympic Song

Welcoming the New Year and Yuanchen Divine Comedy Dance

blooming violets song

Little Road to Hometown Pop Song

princess waltz dance

The Birds Fly Free (Electronic Music Dance) - made for World Music Festival and World Electronic Music Festival  
Joyful Pastoral (Symphony Chapter 1)

Fang Ruida (FD Smith), (1949.5.14-), composer, poet, and writer, studied and worked in Europe, America, Russia, Japan, India, Pakistan, and Australia in his early years. He has loved music and art since he was a child. He used to be a musician and conductor of an orchestra, and then studied and trained in music conservatories at home and abroad. Most of these musical works were created between 1980 and 2010. Professor Fang Ruida spared no time from his busy schedule to create and write original musical works. The only remaining achievements, other musical manuscripts, etc. have been lost. The original handwriting is numbered musical notation

Fangruida music

rose dance rose dance instrumental music

Minuet Minuet Instrumental

serenade serenade instrumental

Star Sea Waltz The creation and performance of music works in various forms, various forms, various styles, various presentations, classicism, romanticism, realism, modernism, etc., eclectic, composer performer

The conductor can give full play to the display according to the situation.

World-renowned musicians have created many classic music works, such as Mozart minuet, serenade, Beethoven minuet, serenade, Bach minuet, Schubert serenade, Haydn minuet, etc., including large-scale music works singing and dancing Drama and so on are praised by the world. These are all treasures in the treasure house of world music. Later generations commemorate the sound left by the great music composers to human beings, which shock the soul and give great encouragement and inspiration to the composer's climax and profound musical wisdom.

Dance of the Stars and the Sea

The universe is boundless and dotted with stars. Looking at the stars and the sea, human beings feel infinitely melancholy. Life comes from the stars, and the stars make the world human beings. Everything comes from the stars, the birth and destruction of life, come from the stars, and go back to the stars. . . . The sun, the moon, the moon, and the years, every year, go round and round, continuing everything in the natural universe. . . .

The oldest known song "Written in cuneiform in Ugarit as far back as 3,400 years ago and deciphered by Anne Draffkorn Kilmer, it consists of two-thirds harmony, like the ancient parallel thirds, while also using natural The fifth degree of the scale is written. The oldest complete musical work (including musical symbols) in the world is the epitaph of Sekilos.

Double-wind instruments, such as were used by the ancient Greeks, and ancient bagpipes, commentaries on ancient portraits on bottles and walls, ancient written works describing the musical technology of the time (such as Aristotle, Problems, Book XIX.12) also show in ancient Polyphony has been used. One of the double pipes probably served as the sustain or key note, while the other played the melodic passage. A flute with seven holes and a wide variety of stringed instruments have been found at the Indus Valley Civilization archaeological site.

Indian traditional music (marga) is described in Hindu's traditional scriptures Veda. The Sama Veda, one of the four Vedas, has a considerable description of music.

The Ravana Hatta is a bowed violin popular in West India, the origin is believed to be the Hela civilization in the era of King Ravana. This stringed instrument was once thought to be the oldest stringed instrument in the world.

The history of musical development in Iran (Persian music) begins as far back as prehistoric times. The invention of music is attributed to the legendary King Jamshid. Iranian music dates back to the time of the Elamite Empire (2500-644 BC). Fragmented documents from various periods in the country's history show that ancient Persians had an elaborate musical culture. The Sasanian period (226-651 AD) in particular left ample evidence of a musical life among the Persians. The names of some important musicians such as Barbod, Nakissa and Ramtin and some of their works survive. Early musical eras may include contemporary music such as non-traditional or folk music. Includes Asian, Persian, Indian, Jewish, Greek, Roman, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and Muslim music.

The recorded history of music in Greece extends as far back as the Hellenistic era, and it was an important part of ancient Greek drama. In ancient Greece, mixed-sex choral performances were used for entertainment, celebrations, and religious occasions. Contemporary instruments include the double-bodied avros and the pizzicato lyre, especially the citera. Music was an important part of education in ancient Greece, and boys were taught music from the age of six. (Quoted from wikipedia)

The book "Classical Style Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven" by Ernes Rosen is recognized as "unrivaled" western classical music treatise in terms of influence and citation rate in the past 50 years - none (at least in English-speaking world). This book was published in 1971, and won the National Book Award the following year], so far no second music book has won this award, and its "top" status in music books seems unshakable. "Classical Style" is divided into eight parts (the Chinese version is divided into "eight volumes"). The first two volumes are an overview of the music language and classical style in the 18th century, providing a background for more specific analysis and criticism of the works later. and premise. The five volumes in the middle contain incisive comments and analyzes on the most representative genres and works in the classical style - Haydn's String Quartet, Symphony, Piano Trio, Mozart's Concerto, String Quintet, Comic Opera, Beethoven His representative piano works and his most prominent style and language features, as well as other musical genres in the classical period such as serious opera and church music. The final "epilogue" points out the disintegration of classical style principles in Schumann's creation and the short-lived return to Schubert's works.

The earliest monograph on music theory in China is "Yueji", which has 23 chapters in total, and the first 11 chapters are extant, namely "Leben", "Yuelun", "Yueli", "Xixian", "Leyan". Pian", "Le Xiang Pian", "Le Qing Pian", "Yue Hua Pian", "Wei Wenhou Pian", "Bin Mu Jia Pian" and "Shi Yi Pian", the other 12 have been lost. This book discusses in detail the nature and characteristics of music, and the relationship between music, politics and life. The aesthetics, educational and social functions of music, and the process of music creation, etc.,

The first monograph on Qin history in China is "Qin History", which was written in 1084. The author Zhu Changwen (1038-1098), styled Boyuan, named Lepu, was born in Suzhou, Jiangsu. "Qin History" is divided into six volumes. Volumes 1 to 5 are biographies of qin makers. They record events by person, and collect the deeds of 156 qin players from pre-Qin to Song dynasties. The sixth volume discusses "Yinglu", "Shixian", "Brightness", "Simulacra", "Lunyin", "Shendiao", "Songge", "Guangzhi", "Perfect Beauty", " Zhi Yan, Narrative History

Lulu Zhengyi is the earliest book in China that records staff and scale roll calls. It is divided into four volumes: upper, lower, continuation, and latter. The first three volumes were completed in 1713. The four volumes of the first and second volumes discuss the main points of rhythm, orchestral temperament, and musical instrument manufacturing; 1708) and the Italian De Lige (about 1670-1745) came to China and introduced the staff and scale solfa. The subsequent 120-volume book was completed in 1746, describing various ceremonial music, and recorded dance scores and music scores. Lulu Zhengyi is the earliest book in China that records staff and scale roll calls. It is divided into four volumes: upper, lower, continuation, and latter. The first three volumes were completed in 1713. The four volumes of the first and second volumes discuss the main points of rhythm, orchestral temperament, and musical instrument manufacturing; 1708) and the Italian De Lige (about 1670-1745) came to China and introduced the staff and scale solfa. The subsequent 120-volume book was completed in 1746, describing various ceremonial music, and recorded dance scores and music scores. The book preserves many precious music materials from the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

European music

Primitive music originated at a certain late stage in geological history. In most of Europe (1500 BC), prehistoric music was followed by ancient music, with later music emerging in areas of European influence. Prehistoric music thus includes traditional Native American and Australian Aboriginal music of primitive tribes - especially those that still exist - known as folk, Aboriginal or traditional music.

The medieval period spans from the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century to the discovery of America in the 15th century. One of the most musically relevant aspects of this period is the enormous influence of the Catholic Church, which attracted attention from many quarters in European society.

Medieval music was characterized by monotony, meaning that songs and music followed a melody. This period lasted until the 12th century. Later, polyphony will develop, where harmony, rhythmic expansion, and sonic complexity will develop.

From the 12th century, various schools dedicated to the teaching of music also opened, such as the School of San Marcial de Limoges in France; Notre Dame de Paris; and the School of English. Since the Church was one of the few institutions able to educate monks in music writing, many of the documents containing data about the music of the time were religious in nature.

Egyptian civilization has multiple associations with music. During Neolithic Egypt, music was used in rituals and magic. Later in the Old Kingdom, people used flute, harp and flute

The Greeks associated music with religion and mythology. In Greek civilization, music was a part of celebrations, religious ceremonies, weddings, games, funerals and banquets known as "symposiums". Music was also believed to ward off physical and mental illness.

In the 6th and 5th centuries BC, music schools were established where people learned to play the harp and the playing of the aurora. The Greeks paid special attention to stringed instruments because they could make sounds and play them simultaneously.



Like other parts of the world, European folk music is also the source of creation for musicians. European art music (music created by professional musicians) has been highly developed in recent years. Several generations of music masters have created a large number of diverse genres, rigorous rules, rich content, profound thoughts, expressiveness and appeal. music works. In particular, romantic attention music and national school music have absorbed and used a large number of materials from European folk music. Some folk dance music has also been used by masters to create countless famous songs. The popular music created by some professional composers is often performed by folk singers and folk bands.

The characteristics of European folk music: the scales are diversified, mainly the heptatonic scale; except for the complicated beats in Eastern Europe, most other regions adopt evenly divided beats; most of the songs adopt a stanza structure.

Some of the similar melodies of songs are common in different regions and countries in Europe. This is the contribution of troubadours wandering in Europe in the Middle Ages to the unified European culture. Song genres mainly include narrative songs, love songs, festival songs (including religious festivals and secular celebrations), etc. A wide variety of instruments and instrumental music are also an important part of European folk music; the more distinctive ones are the bagpipes of Scotland, the mandolin of Italy and the panpipes of Romania.

the

Christianity dominated the European ideological field and all arts in the Middle Ages (that is, from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 475, the establishment of European feudal society, and the "dark" age before the Renaissance). At that time, the only legal and orthodox music form is a chant originating in the fourth and fifth centuries, including the dominant Gregorian chant and the older Ambrosian chant (the latter is still used today in the churches of Milan). This kind of music for purely religious purposes is limited to singing by choirs in churches without musical accompaniment. Sub and other four modes and their variant modes.

At the beginning, there was no suitable notation method in Europe, so the only way to record and spread music literature was by word of mouth. Later, the earliest notation method "Neum notation" was developed, but it could only use simple lines to indicate the length of the sound. Generally speaking, European music in the Middle Ages was suppressed like other arts, but under the encouragement of pious religious beliefs, musicians (all priests at that time) created many excellent chant masterpieces. No wonder there was a chant a few years ago The record (sung by monks from a monastery in Spain) topped the Bill Board charts for months. The monophonic chant later began to add parallel melody lines four degrees below the melody line, forming the earliest harmony.

the

1450-1600--The Renaissance

In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Holy See was defeated many times in the political struggles with secular monarchs, and its prestige and power began to decline. The development of urban economy has produced a large number of citizens. They urgently demand an art form that serves themselves, oppose the shackles of the church, and advocate a humanism that is based on people rather than God. As a result, a vigorous Renaissance movement was launched in the fields of literature, architecture, fine arts, and music.

The Renaissance in the history of music began around 1450. At that time, a group of talented musicians gathered in the court of Burgundy (equivalent to today's northern France and Belgium), showing a school of singing and music, known as the "Flanders School of Music". At this time, musicians mainly used some increasingly improved stringed instruments such as the lute, and the music content began to involve secular life. The notation had already used the combination of dots and lines, which is called the originator of today's stave notation. The notation of four-line and five-line notation, the gradual disintegration of church modes, and the gradual formation of the major-minor system.

Religious music also continued to develop. A major event was Martin Luther's Reformation, which preached that everyone can communicate with God through devout faith. Luther created the mass hymn, a popular musical form, sung by believers themselves in worship services. At the same time, in order to fight against the Reformation, the Holy See tried to strengthen the dominance of chant in religious music. Palestrina developed the polyphonic chant with complex textures, pushing the genre to its peak of development.

1600-1750--The Baroque Era

The Baroque era was an era of great development of European music. During the course of 150 years, operas, concertos, sonatas and other themes were created and developed one after another.

1750-1827 - Classical period

After Bach's death in 1750, European polyphony (that is, the composition technique in which multiple melody lines developed in parallel are interwoven into a complex texture) was followed by no one, and the music style turned to simple and practical tones (that is, the composition technique of melody + chords). In this era, the three masters of the Vienna Classical School showed their talents: Haydn (the father of the symphony), Mozart (the music prodigy), and Beethoven (the saint of music). In the baptism of the European Enlightenment and the Great Revolution, the theme of European music has shifted from piety to God for nearly a thousand years to the admiration of reason, making the works of the classical period rich in philosophical connotations.

1827 to the end of the 19th century--Romantic period

Beethoven's death in 1827 ended the period of strict classicism. At this time, European culture was being baptized by the trend of romanticism. Composers in this period took composition as a means of expressing their feelings, and their works reflected the rich and complex feelings in their hearts. During this period, a large number of performers emerged,

such as Paganini, Liszt, etc., most of whom gave people a strong aesthetic impact with their brilliant and dazzling techniques. With the rise of European nationalism in the middle and late nineteenth century, some nation-states began to have musicians who used their own national music language to create, such as Sibelius in Finland, Grieg in Norway, and the powerful group in Russia. It can be called the national music school.

From the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century--the trend of impressionism

Impressionism in music may have something in common with Impressionism in painting—both pay great attention to color (although the color of music is different from the color of paint) and the impression of the external scene in the artist's mind. Debussy and Ravel are such representative of the faction.

The 20th century--the development trend of diversification In the 20th century, the development direction of western music was diversified.

Schoenberg's twelve-tone system at the beginning of this century and Stravinsky's neoclassicism had a greater influence. Schoenberg's twelve-tone composition method completely abandoned the tonality system that had dominated European music for nearly 400 years. The twelve tones have an equally important position, and this system was inherited by his disciple Berg. Stravinsky's neoclassicism advocates polyphony and counterpoint, and adopts polytonality in terms of tonality, which is not as far away as Schoenberg's atonality. In this century, especially after the war, there are many genres of Western music, such as silent music, noise music, differential music, etc. New technical means such as electronic synthesizers provide new weapons for unconventional musicians. The trend of western music development is increasingly diversified.

475 to 1450 - Middle Ages; II, 1450 to 1600 - Renaissance; III, 1600 to 1750 - Baroque Age; IV, 1750 to 1827 - Classical Period; V, 1827 to The end of the 19th century - the period of romanticism; VI, the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century - the tide of impressionism; VII, the 20th century - the development trend of diversification.

ancient greek music  
ancient roman music

Renaissance

1. "Art Nouveau" in France and Italy
2. Netherlandish School of Music
3. Reformation and Protestant chant
4. French ballads
5. Italian Pastoral
6. Palestrina and the Roman School
7. Venetian School
8. Orlando de Lasso

Instrumental music before the seventeenth century

Music Theory in the Renaissance

italian opera

French Opera, Possel and English Opera

german opera

Cantata and Oratorio

instrumental music

organ music

. Fortepiano music

.instrumental ensemble

violin music

1. Handel
2. Bach

second half of the eighteenth century

1. Italian comic opera
2. French Comic Opera
3. German comic opera

Gluck's Opera Reform

The Development of Symphonies and Sonatas in the Eighteenth Century

Haydn

Mozart

Beethoven

romanticism  
Schubert  
German and Austrian opera  
Mendelssohn and Schumann  
italian opera  
french opera  
Chopin and Polish Music  
Liszt and Hungarian Music

## The History of Western Music Development and Its Representatives

The history of western music development is divided into the following eight stages: music of ancient Greece and Rome, music of the Middle Ages, music of the Renaissance, baroque music, classical music, romantic music, modern music, and new century music.

### baroque period

1. Bach, Germany, known as the "Father of Modern Western Music". His main works include "Well-tempered Piano Collection" (collectively called "Music Bible" with Beethoven's "Thirty-two Piano Sonatas"), "Brandenburg Concerto", "Matthew Passion", "Mass in B Minor", etc. .
2. Vivaldi, an Italian priest, whose main works include "Four Seasons" and so on.
3. Handel, British German composer. Representative works include "Almira", "Hallelujah" and so on.

### , Classicism period

1. Haydn, Austrian composer, known as the "father of symphony", wrote 104 symphonies and 52 piano sonatas in his life. Works include "Symphony of Surprise", "Farewell Symphony" and so on.
2. Mozart, an Austrian composer during the classicism period, one of the representatives of the Vienna Classical School, known as a "genius musician" and a "music prodigy", his main works include "Requiem", "The Shepherd King", "Figaro's The Wedding", "Don Juan", "The Magic Flute". Wait.
3. Beethoven, Germany, known as the "sage of music", his main works include "Third (Heroic) Symphony", "Fifth (Fate) Symphony", "Sixth (Pastoral) Symphony", "Ninth (Choral) Symphony" ) Symphony ("Ode to Joy" comes from its fourth movement), piano sonatas "Pathetique", "Moonlight", "Tempest", "Passion" and "Dawn" etc. 32 pieces, piano sketch "For Alice", his only An opera "Fidelio". He absorbed the essence of classical music and opened up the road of romantic music.

### romantic period

1. Weber, a German composer, whose representative works include the opera "Free Shooter" (also known as "Magic Bullet Shooter"), piano piece "Invitation to Dance" and so on.
2. Schubert, Austrian composer, known as the "King of Songs". His main works include more than 140 songs such as "The Devil" and "Wild Rose". In addition, there are "Trout" quintet, vocal divertimento "Beautiful Mill Girl" and "Winter Journey", piano piece "Army March".

3. Schumann, a German composer, whose main works include piano pieces "Butterfly", "Childhood Scenes", "Carnival", etc., and another song collection "Poet's Love".
4. Chopin, a Polish pianist and composer, is known as the "Piano Poet". His works include "Army Polonaise", "Heroic Polonaise", "Revolutionary Etude" and so on.
5. Liszt, a Hungarian composer and pianist, is known as the "King of the Piano" and pioneered the music genre of "Symphonic Poetry". Among them are 13 symphonic poems such as "Tasso", "Matepa" and "Prometheus". Piano work "Hungarian Rhapsody".
6. Tchaikovsky, Russia, six symphonies, four concertos, ballets "Swan Lake", "Nutcracker" and "Sleeping Beauty".
7. Richard Strauss, the last romantic music master in Germany, his representative works include "Don Juan", "Don Quixote", "Death and Purification", "A Heroic Life" and "Family Symphony" Song" and other nine symphonic poems and other orchestral music.

Impressionist Period (Fulfills the transition in music history from Late Romanticism to twentieth-century modern music.)

1. Debussy, French composer, founder of Impressionist music. His main works include orchestral music "Prelude to the Afternoon of the Faun", "Nocturne", "The Sea", "Image Collection" and so on.
2. Ravel, French composer, representative of Impressionist music. His main works include "Spanish Rhapsody" and so on.

, 19th century French and Italian operas

1. Verdi, Italy, "King of Opera", works include operas Rigoletto, Othello, Troubadour, La Traviata, Aida, etc.
2. Bizet (Bizet), a French composer, whose works include the opera "Carmen" and the orchestral suite "The Girl of Alai City".

1. Johann Strauss Jr., Austria, known as the "King of Waltz", his main works include "The Blue Danube", "Tales from the Vienna Woods", "Thunder and Lightning Polka", "Sound of Spring" and other waltzes.

2. Johann Strauss Sr., the father of Johann Jr., is known as the "Father of Waltz". The main works are "Radetzky March".

Exactly when did human society begin to have music, it is impossible to investigate. But as early as human beings have not yet produced language, they already know how to use the strength of voice to express their meaning and feelings. With the development of human labor, chants that unify labor rhythms and shouts that transmit information to each other have gradually emerged. This is the most primitive prototype of music: when people celebrate the harvest and share the fruits of labor, laugh at Trees go to beat stone tools and wood tools to express joy and joy.

In the history of world music, all countries and nations have splendid cultures. Music, song, dance, opera, folk music and folk dance in Germany and Austria, Italy, France, Britain, etc. are very rich and active, and many of the world's most famous musicians are produced here. Music masters such as Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Strauss, and the world's outstanding music composers all appear here. Cultural inheritance, physiological genes, cultural language, profound heritage of folk music and dance, religious music, folk songs and dances, ideology and culture, unique geographical environment, social atmosphere, etc. are very important. During Fang Ruida's study and work in the German-Austrian region, he felt the deep and broad atmosphere of art and the atmosphere of music culture. Great

musicians and composers interact with many great philosophers, thinkers, scientists and writers, which is really impressive. Music composers naturally need genius inspiration, but it is difficult to achieve without these important conditions and atmosphere.

Times are developing, history is advancing, and music is advancing with the times. For hundreds of years and thousands of years, the expression of the soul and singing will inevitably show new splendor. In the creation of music, traditional theory and realism are very important and complement each other. Cultural, artistic, aesthetic, contemporary, national, and global are all key points. After thousands of years and tens of thousands of years, music will undergo great changes. In the music world after hundreds of thousands of years and millions of years, the development of human society will undergo tremendous changes, and the voice of the soul, singing and dancing will also appear in a world that modern humans cannot imagine. For example, singing and dancing, singing, dance music, and hand and foot dance, the biological nature of human beings will not be completely changed or disappeared, but there will be major changes and mutations, and this is beyond doubt.

Music is a kind of artistic beauty, beautiful in sound and color, and spreads the voice of human beings. Birds chirping and cicadas chirping, apes roaring and tigers roaring are the physiological instincts of living animals. Therefore, they have certain commonality and characteristics. The language of birds and animals is difficult to communicate without commonality. Of course, each has certain characteristics and characteristics. The biological world must have certain gaps, and this constitutes a complex and colorful biological world. Culture and art, commonality and specificity go hand in hand, reflect each other, and build a splendid and colorful life. Therefore, great artists often have both commonality and uniqueness, in order to create the Divine Comedy of the human rational soul and express the voice of the human soul. Music masters Haydn, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, and Tchaikovsky are representative. Mozart's Minuet, Serenade, Beethoven's Minuet, Serenade, Bach's Minuet, Schubert's Serenade, Haydn's Minuet, Schubert's Serenade, Schumann's Serenade, etc. are well-known. Their works are deeply rooted in their own national culture. In the soil of the world, but far above the pure national culture, absorbing and purifying the essence of the artistic soul of all mankind, and being accepted by mankind, this has become the treasure house of human music and art. Wonderful. Regardless of the East and the West, the aesthetics and naturalness of art are very important. They are the common aspirations of mankind. The language is universal and praised by human beings, rather than a narcissist, a frog at the bottom of a well. What composers eulogize is not only the magnificence of their own national culture, but more importantly, the high sublimation of the natural spirit and artistic beauty shared by human souls, so as to give human beings a sense of beauty and spiritual shock and arouse the resonance of thousands of people. This is where the great artistic value of a music master lies. Most of Fang Ruida's music works are expressed naturally, advocating the beauty of nature, rather than artificial, groaning, or whispering, moistening things silently, or majestic, fanatical and agitated, all in one go. Nature, innocence, peace, warmth, romance, passion, classicism, romanticism, and realism reflect each other. It has both the style of classicism, the absorption of romanticism and the innovation of realism. The beauty of art and the common characteristics of art are combined to show Natural beauty and artistic beauty. He is very obsessed with classicism, repeated research, strict rules, and at the same time, widely adopted romanticism, this is the true meaning of music creation. Piano, violin, cello, he learned in his youth, piano etudes, violin fingering, band conductor, which are very important for his future creation, although he is busy with work, but in his spare time, he will still practice piano, except Entertain yourself, cultivate your temperament, and more importantly, create and compose. How can a composer create beautiful and pleasant music if he can't even play the piano or play the violin? Therefore, he believes that the beauty of art and music can only be truly appreciated if you really go deep into it, instead of just tasting it. In the history of world music, all countries and nations have splendid cultures. Music, song, dance, opera, folk music and folk dance in Germany and Austria, Italy, France, Britain, etc. are very rich and active, and many of the world's most famous musicians are produced here. Music masters such as Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Strauss, and the world's outstanding music composers all appear here. Cultural inheritance, physiological genes, cultural language, profound heritage of folk music and dance, religious music, folk songs and dances, ideology and culture, unique geographical environment, social atmosphere, etc. are very important. During Fang Ruida's study and work in the German-Austrian region, he felt the deep and broad atmosphere of art and the atmosphere of music culture. Great musicians and composers interact with many great philosophers, thinkers, scientists and writers, which is really impressive. Music composers naturally need genius inspiration, but it is difficult to achieve without these important conditions and atmosphere.

---

---Main reference materials, websites, books, e-books, etc.

wikipedia

General History of World Music

Encyclopedia, etc.

Fangruida Music Works(kol.J) videos : Col.J : Free Download ...  
[https://archive.org › vid201911231520541\\_2](https://archive.org/vid201911231520541_2)

Stream Song music (Fangruida) by ds volt | Listen online for free on ...  
[https://soundcloud.com › ds-volt › song-music-fangruida](https://soundcloud.com/ds-volt/song-music-fangruida)

Fangruida music works | Music words, Romantic dance ... - Pinterest  
<https://www.pinterest.com>

Fangruida Music Works, Original Works, Scores and Lyrics...  
[https://www.scribd.com › document](https://www.scribd.com/document)

Lullaby Fangruida's musical "Baby Dear Baby"Baby Dear...  
<https://beautifulflowerbloom.home.blog>

Fangruida music works(ernst)  
[https://archive.org › zuoqupic](https://archive.org/zuoqupic)